Water Cards
The Atlantic Bluefin Tuna, with its shimmering vibrant colour to help camouflage it from predators, is one of the fastest big fish. Shaped like a sleek torpedo, they are built for speed, reaching up to 43mph.

Due to the ever-growing demand of the food industry, overfishing is the biggest threat to the Atlantic Bluefin Tuna. A prized delicacy as one of the most widely sought-after fish around the world, especially with the sashimi industry, has unfortunately resulted in the species being on the endangered list.

Native to both the Western and Eastern Atlantic Ocean and can also be found in the Mediterranean Sea, making the Atlantic Bluefin Tuna one of the most widely migratory fish in the world.

The Atlantic Bluefin Tuna eats a lot to keep its huge size. It hunts almost all the time and eats a varied diet, from small fish like sardine, herring and mackerel, to invertebrates such as shrimp, squid and crab.

Average Atlantic Bluefin Tuna statistics:
- Weight: 225-250kg
- Length: 200-250cm
- Life span: up to 50 years
- Largest recorded specimen*: Weighed 679kg Length: 370cm

*Recorded by the International Game Fish Association www.igfa.org
Hawksbill Turtles are named for their narrow, pointed beak, which is more sharply pronounced and hooked than those of other turtles. They also have a distinct pattern of overlapping scales on their carapace (shell).

Hawksbill Turtles feed on sponges found in the spaces between the coral. They also eat sea anemones and jellyfish. Hawksbill Turtles are highly resilient and resistant to their prey. Some of the sponges Hawksbill Turtles eat are highly toxic to other creatures. The Hawksbill Turtle's armoured skin protects it from jellyfish stings.

Hawksbills are found in coral reefs in the world's tropical oceans, the warm parts of the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian oceans.

Average Hawksbill Turtle statistics:
- Length: Adult 1m
- Length: Hatchling 2.5cm
- Weight: Adult 80kg
- Weight: Hatchling 0.24kg

Threats to the Hawksbill Turtle include: decorative tortoiseshell market; oil pollution; fishing industry debris; destruction of coral reefs; coastal development of nesting sites.
The Madagascar Big-headed Turtle is a unique, prehistoric reptile. It dates back 80 million years.

The Madagascar Big-headed Turtle is only found in the wetlands and lowland waterways of western Madagascar where they feed on molluscs, dead animals and plants.

Madagascar Big-headed Turtle, as the name suggests, has a very large head in relation to the rest of its body.

Threats to the Madagascar Big-headed Turtle include: increasing human population on Madagascar; hunted for food and traditional medicine; fishing industry debris like fishing nets.

Average Madagascar Big-headed Turtle statistics:
Length: Carapace (Shell) 50cm

Did you know?: Sometimes it looks as if it has large gold armour plating on its head and body.
The Purple Bean Mussel is a species of freshwater mussel. Mussels improve water quality by filtering particles and excess nutrients from the water.

Threats to the Purple Bean Mussel include: water pollution from pesticides; chemical spills; agricultural runoff; coal mining; silt from land erosion.

The Purple Bean Mussel inhabits small headwater streams to medium sized rivers with fast flowing water. The presence or absence of freshwater mussels is an indication of a stream's health.

Average Purple Bean Mussel statistics:
Length: 2.5-5cm

The Purple Bean Mussel is named for its small bean-like shape and beautiful purple nacre on the inside of the shell.
The Red-finned Blue-eye is Australia’s smallest freshwater fish. They are only found in a few springs in central Queensland. Only the male Red-finned Blue-eyes have red fins.

The Red-finned Blue-eye lives in shallow salty water that can vary from near freezing +3 degrees centigrade temperatures in the winter to +40 degrees centigrade in the summer.

The Red-finned Blue-eye is omnivorous, (meaning it eats both plant and animal matter), and will eat anything from algae to small insects.

Average Red-finned Blue-eye statistics
Length: 2.5-3cm

Threats to the Red-finned Blue-eye include: damage to their habitat caused by other fish and animals which were introduced by humans.
The Redtail Sharkminnow is a species of freshwater fish belonging to the carp family. It is not actually related to sharks. The Redtail Sharkminnow is only found in Thailand.

The Redtail Sharkminnow has a pair of large, red eyes. Its lower mouth has two pairs of barbs which the fish uses to scrape different organisms and algae from the riverbed.

It was first discovered in the Bueng Boraphet wetland and the streams which lead from it. The Red Tail Shark as a brilliant red tail and jet black body, making it and impressive looking fish and very popular in the aquarium trade.

Average The Redtail Sharkminnow statistics:
Length: 16cm
Lifespan: 8 years

Threats to the The Redtail Sharkminnow include:
overfishing for the aquarium trade; habitat changes by dams and drainage. Their brilliant red tail and jet black body, make them an impressive looking fish and very popular in the aquarium trade!
The Sei Whale is recognisable by its sickle-shaped dorsal fin. It can reach speeds of up to 30 miles per hour, making it one of the fastest whales in the world. Named after the Norwegian word for Pollack, due to the presence of whales signalling large numbers of the prized fish off the coast of Norway.

Sei Whales can be found in all oceans and seas except for polar and tropical regions. They like to feed in the cooler waters in summer and move to warmer waters to mate and give birth to their calves.

Sei Whales have hundreds of baleen plates (long, finger-nail like bristles instead of teeth) in their enormous mouths, they use these for filtering through water for the tiny creatures that they feed on.

Average Sei Whale statistics:
Weight: 20,000kg
Length: 18m

Threats to Sei Whales include: climate change; warmer waters in the Pacific Ocean.
The Vaquita is the world’s most rare marine mammal and it is very nearly extinct. Vaquitas are only found in the Sea of Cortez, in the Gulf of California, United States of America. In Spanish the word "vaquita" means "little cow".

Vaquitas have dark rings around their eyes, patches on their lips, and a line that extends from their pectoral fins to their mouths. Vaquita mothers will normally have one calf a year in March. The young are then nursed for about 6 to 8 months until they can fend for themselves.

They live in the shallow waters along the shoreline. They rarely swim deeper than 30m and are known to survive in lagoons so shallow that their backs can be seen above the surface.

Average Vaquita statistics:
Length: Females upto 150cm
Length: Males up to 140cm
Weight: Up to 55kg

Threats to the Vaquita include: commercial fishing practices.
The Walrus is a big marine mammal with flippers. They can be found only in the Northern Hemisphere around the North Pole, in the Arctic ocean and subarctic seas. Walruses are pinnipeds, meaning they are semi-aquatic, fin-footed, meat-eating mammals.

Walruses are identifiable by their long white tusks, whiskers, flat flippers, and wrinkled brown and pink blubber-filled bodies.

Walruses are found in the icy ocean surrounding the north pole. A group of Walruses is known as a pod or a herd. These marine mammals are extremely sociable, they like to bellow loudly and snort at each other. They are most often found sprawled on the ice with hundreds of other walruses.

Threats to the Walrus include: Global warming and the reduction in sea ice; human harvesting.

Average Walrus statistics:
Weight: up to 1,000kg
Length: up to 360cm
The Whale Shark is the biggest known living species of fish. It is a slow-moving carpet shark. They are not a danger to humans and have been known to allow divers to swim close by.

Whale sharks can be found in the warm waters of all tropical seas where the temperature is above 21 degrees celsius.

A Whale Shark's head has a blunt snout above its wide mouth which is on the front of its head. It can have more than 300 rows of little teeth and 20 filter pads to help it feed on things like plankton.

Threats to the Whale Shark include: commercial fishing; vessel strikes in shipping lanes.

Average Whale Shark statistics:
Length: 12m
Weight: 15,000kg

The Whale Shark is a filter feeder. In order to eat, it opens its massive jaws and filters everything in its path to feed on microscopic creatures such as plankton.